

The Climate.

The climate of Arizona is indeed remarkable, and words in its praise seem to those who know not its virtues to be the most gross exaggeration. The gifted compiler of the Resources of Arizona, Hon. Patrick Hamilton, has drawn a true picture of our climatic perfection in a brief chapter that cannot be too often republished.

He says:—"The winter climate of southern Arizona is indeed as near perfection as one can expect to find anywhere on the globe. The mild, balmy air, the days with their clear, cloudless skies, and the nights brilliant beyond description, with the luster of countless stars, like diamonds set in an azure field, present a picture which not even the vaunted climate of sunny Italy can rival. The lack of moisture and the peculiar dry elasticity of the air make this the most healthy region on the Pacific coast. In such an atmosphere disease cannot live or germinate. Constitutions shattered by hardships and exposure to the severity of northern winters will find no climate more mild, salubrious and strengthening than that of Yuma, Tucson, Florence, Phoenix, and other points in southern Arizona during the greater portion of the year.

There is no climate more conducive to longevity. This is proved by the great age reached by Mexicans and Indians born and bred here. Centenarians are not uncommon among these people, and there are many of them who have passed the one-hundred mile-stone. Diseases among them are scarcely ever known; and although few of them observe hygienic laws, they seldom know a day's sickness, and travel down the vale of life with health and faculties unimpaired, and die at last of old age.

Arizona has been called the "Sunset Land," and well does it deserve the name. There is no region on the globe, not even excepting the Italian peninsula, that can show such grand effects of light and shade, such gorgeousness of coloring, or such magnificent sun-bathed landscapes. When the God of Day sinks to rest behind some rugged mountain, lighting up the western heavens with a blaze of gold, and pink, and crimson, and orange, and wrapping the jagged peaks of the bare and forbidding mountains in a soft and dreamy haze of purple and violet; when the banks of clouds around the western horizon look like masses of burnished gold set in a sea of silver, then is presented a picture to which neither pen nor pencil can do justice. And when the last ray has disappeared, and the western sky is yet blushing with the mellow radiance of the last glorious career, the stars begin to peep out from the clear, blue canopy, and in a short time the vault of heaven's dome is lit up by the brilliant beams from the countless creations that gem the firmament. No artist has yet undertaken to paint an Arizona sunset, but for him who can transfer to canvas its wonderful colors and its inexpressible grandeur, there is both fame and fortune in store.

In the southern part of the Territory there is scarcely a day in the year when the sun is not visible at some time during the twenty-four hours. A cloudy day is an anomaly in this region, and, except during the rainy season, the warm sunshine bathes hills, mountain and plain every month in the year. Think of this, ye unfortunate, condemned to drag out an existence under the fogs and frosts of less favored regions, where life is a continual struggle for existence.

The healthfulness of the country is proverbial. The extreme purity and dryness of the air does away with malarial diseases, and prevents the spread of anything like epidemics. It is safe to say there is not a population of equal numbers in the United States where the mortality from natural causes is less than in Arizona. In the valley of the Salt, where irrigation is extensively practiced, and where, owing to the numerous waterways, one would expect malarial fevers to prevail, such a thing is unknown. Men work in the fields and in the water wheel and summer and enjoy the best of health. No better evidence of the virtues of Arizona's climate can be found than this.

Instead of the sun-scorched desert, which some have pictured it, he will see that it is a land blessed beyond most countries with a climate whose health-giving qualities few can equal. The summers of northern Arizona reach as near a perfect temperature as any on the continent, while the winters in the southern part of the Territory possess all those desirable features of mildness, salubrity and recuperative power which so many seek for in vain in foreign lands.

The emigrant who thinks of casting his lot in this growing Territory need have no misgivings about the climate. Under its genial skies he can follow his calling in the open air every month in the year. He will find bright sunshine, pure and invigorating air that will bring the flush of health to his cheek, and send the warm blood bounding through his veins; he will find strength and vigor in every breeze, and a long life and happiness in a favored land which combines all the beauties of the tropic and all the virtues of the temperate zones. Such a land is Arizona, blessed with a climate unsurpassed in either hemisphere.

In the essence of happiness lies in making others happy than anarchist Fischer died with the truth on his lips when he said "this is the happiest moment of my life" just as the trap was sprung.

The outlook for Arizona was never better than at the present time. Peace is assured with the Indians; public credit is at a premium; the natural resources are being developed and our population is experiencing a healthy increase from the eastern states. Arizona is also becoming better known throughout the east and the star of empire is likely to shed a few bright rays over the Territory in its journey westward. We may reasonably expect to receive a fraction of the grand rush to the Pacific coast, for we have better things to offer the settler than he can find beyond the Colorado, and the little heaven thus received will soon permeate the whole Territory and bring hither the desirable class of people whose cool judgment is not carried away amid the excitement of a crazy boom. There is merit in our resources that commands recognition, and when they are better known and understood men of wealth, intelligence and enterprise will seek opportunities to better their physical or financial conditions in this favored land. The outlook is indeed good and promises a future activity that will be as magical as it will be welcome.

"Give me ten acres of land under the Florence canal and I will clear over fifteen hundred dollars a year after the third year," said a practical pomologist a few days ago. He had lived for many years in southern Arizona and understands the capabilities of its soil and the value of its climate, and after visiting eastern and southern states, and also witnessing the California boom, he has returned to Arizona to make it his home. With the small amount of land above quoted even better results can be achieved with proper effort, and two hundred dollars per acre is not an unusual return. Ten acres will make a home for a family and yield a steady net profit that no other investment of a like cost can even approximate, and it is the most agreeable and independent of occupations.

Next Thursday will be Thanksgiving day and one of the most popular of our exclusively American holidays. It is observed with feasting and merry-making by the general masses of the people and with devout thanksgiving by the good folks that recognize the divine hand in all the blessings of life, health and prosperity. We of Arizona, have indeed much to be thankful for and while we enjoy all the comforts that our exceptionally-blessed land can bestow, we reflect with sorrow that the cold frosts and deep snows are even now piercing the habitations of our friends and kindred in the frozen north and blustering east, to show a brief enjoyment of this incomparable weather would indeed be a boon. We surely have much to be thankful for.

GENERAL SPARKS, commissioner of the General Land Office, has handed his resignation to the President, and it was accepted with a promptness that afforded no time for its withdrawal. The trouble with Sparks is that he doesn't contain enough mosquito trees to the acre to be termed other than a desert waste of humanity in the position he more than filled. He wasn't irritated sufficiently in his tender years and grew up into such scrubby timber as that mesquite clod he swung so vigorously over the heads of many a struggling settler. Our respect for Mr. Sparks as a worthy private citizen, is profound, and the most gracious act of his official career was commensurate at the moment he appended his signature to his resignation.

THERE is a much better feeling of security of property among the settlers along the San Pedro near Riverside since Es-kim-in-zin and his Indians have left that section, and the people already notice a general improvement in all their affairs. Two old chiefs have gone to Fort Apache, apparently determined to place as wide a distance as possible between himself and an indictment. The threatened trouble with this band of pirates has culminated in a lasting blessing to the settlers and no better or more effective means of relief could have been purposely devised. The Indians have sought their lazy level on the reservation and the settlers are now unmolested.

THE seven condemned anarchists at Chicago have been finally disposed of in a satisfactory manner. Louis Lingg cheated the gallows by blowing the top of his head off with a fulminating cap which he exploded by means of a candle in his cell; Spies, Parsons, Engel and Fischer were hanged last Friday and the sentences of Schwab and Fielden were commuted to imprisonment for life. The principle of "an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth" has not been fully verified by their disposal, and for the seven slain policemen only five of the perpetrators have been awarded a full measure of merited doom.

THE honors paid to General Miles at Tucson did not end with the sword presentation ceremonies. Receptions were tendered him by the pioneers, the Commercial Club and by private citizens and every evening of last week witnessed renewed evidences of the regard of the people of Arizona for the distinguished soldier.

THE propriety of introducing the industry of broom making into our Territory Prison has received some attention. It certainly is a good move. It would not interfere with any industry in the country and requires but little machinery for its manufacture; besides it would save thousands of dollars to our people.

THE Gila county Board of Supervisors have asked George E. Shute sheriff to fill the vacancy caused by the death of E. E. Hodgson.

Sparks Must Retire.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—President Cleveland has been notified of a private letter from Secretary Lamar that he would either be compelled to resign or that a new commissioner of the general land office must be found to take the place of W. A. J. Sparks. The secretary has also informed General Sparks by letter that either he or the commissioner must go. Sparks assumed command of the land department of the government evidently with the idea that the land grant railroads were bands of robbers, who had no rights that the government was bound to respect. The secretary on the other hand felt that no matter what his personal opinion might be, that the law gave these corporations certain privileges and immunities that the executive officer was bound to enforce. The consequence is that the greater part of the secretary's time has been employed in deciding appeals from the commissioner's office. In the majority of these appeals, the action of the commissioner has been reversed. Not only is this the case respecting the land grant roads, but also in matters affecting the rights of individual settlers under the homestead, pre-emption and timber culture acts.

The principal topic of conversation among politicians in the city and subordinate officers in the Interior Department to day, has been Secretary Lamar's letter to Commissioner Sparks, of the Land Office, telling the latter that either he, or the secretary, must leave the Interior Department. Sparks is reported ill at his hotel. He refuses to be seen or to be interviewed about Lamar's letter. At the White House, President Cleveland and Private Secretary Loomis, both decline to express any opinion on the matter. One story is, that the President will not consent to Sparks' resignation, and that Lamar will not only be obliged to leave the Cabinet, but will not be appointed a justice of the Supreme Court. The fact is, that Lamar will be appointed to the Supreme bench next month, and Vilas will succeed him as secretary of the Interior. Sparks may go, but the Alaska line. The fish is quite abundant in many of the channels of the Alexandria archipelago, and is found in Yakutat bay, off the southern and western shore of Kalak island in Prince William sound.

The first large bank after crossing the southern boundary of Alaska is found in Chatham street, but smaller and smaller banks lie in Peril strait, between Baranof and Chicago islands. The next bank of general importance is the Portlock bank, located by the explorer of that name, along the southeastern coast of Afognak and Kadiak islands. The soundings of this bank are from 45 to 90 fathoms. Some distance to the southeast of Kadiak, in latitude 50 degs, 13 mins. and longitude 153 degs, 29 mins., there is another bank with soundings of 22 to 25 fathoms. To the southward is found Simeonof bank, discovered in 1857. The famous Shumagin banks are located around Nagai, Popof and Ounga islands, within a short distance of the shore. Most of the shipments of codfish from Alaska to San Francisco are made from this vicinity, the banks heretofore named being worked almost exclusively for local consumption.

A very prolific codfish bank exists inside of Captain's harbor, with shallow soundings of from 10 to 20 fathoms. The westernmost codfish bank definitely located in the Aleutian chain of islands has soundings of 30 fathoms. Many such banks exist in the vicinity of the Aleutian islands, but these rich stores of food fish will probably remain undisturbed for some time to come. Even the banks enumerated here are merely skimmed as it were of their abundant produce, the fishing being done chiefly "inshore" in dories, boats and canoes, the schooners engaged in the business being employed almost exclusively as carriers of the catch.

The codfishery of Alaska may be considered as in its infancy. Since Capt. Turner, of the schooner Porpoise, sailed from San Francisco in the spring of 1856, and returned in the same year, after a brief visit to Queen Charlotte islands and the Shumagin group, with a cargo of marketable cod fish, the industry opened by this pioneer has not developed in such a degree as might have been expected from the almost unlimited supply and the favorable location of the banks.

As has been stated, no deep sea fishing, such as is carried on in the North Atlantic, exists in Alaska. In the channels of the Alexander archipelago the fishing for cod has until lately been confined altogether to the natives of the Thlinket tribes, who opposed all attempts of white men to compete with them in this particular industry. The few small sloops engaged in the business in this region depended altogether upon the industry of the natives to exert themselves in obtaining their cargoes. These fishermen use their own appliances, fishing with bark lines and wooden, iron pointed hooks, and two men in a canoe feel satisfied with a catch of thirty or forty fish, which they sell at a comparatively high rate to the captains of the sloops, and thus it happens these crafts are frequently detained for many weeks awaiting a cargo that could easily have been secured within five or six days by white men.—Globe.

THE geysers of Iceland. The Rev. Mr. Metcalf, in his book on Iceland, gives an account of the geysers of that country, and adds an explanation of their occurrence which is worthy of notice. He pitched his tent within twenty yards of the great geyser, but as that was only bubbling and boiling, without an explosion to send up a column of water, he removed to a smaller spring called the Strokr.

"So we proceed," says he, "to this spring, which is 100 paces south of the great geyser, and, although it has no cone, but rises from the flat, is the more picturesque of the two. Forthwith we collect handfuls of turf and stones, and we are waiting a cargo that could easily have been secured within five or six days by white men.—Globe.

THE geysers of Iceland. The Rev. Mr. Metcalf, in his book on Iceland, gives an account of the geysers of that country, and adds an explanation of their occurrence which is worthy of notice. He pitched his tent within twenty yards of the great geyser, but as that was only bubbling and boiling, without an explosion to send up a column of water, he removed to a smaller spring called the Strokr.

"So we proceed," says he, "to this spring, which is 100 paces south of the great geyser, and, although it has no cone, but rises from the flat, is the more picturesque of the two. Forthwith we collect handfuls of turf and stones, and we are waiting a cargo that could easily have been secured within five or six days by white men.—Globe.

"Boiled alive," was my instantaneous thought. "The seething waters will descend and overwhelm me." And so they would have done had not the wind been from my side of the spout, and carried the waters in the other direction.

"What a sight! A column of turbid water, never ending, still beginning, darts into the air at least one hundred feet, bearing along with it all the unwholesome food with which we had been loading the creature's maw.

FROM THE ALASKAN FISHERIES.

Interesting Facts Recently Received—A Great Industry Undeveloped.

The recent information received by Manager W. A. Wilcox, of the American fish bureau, from the Alaska fisheries is of especial interest at this time to all who are interested in the resources of that country, and more especially to American fishermen. The recent trip of the schooner John Hancock was an exceptionally successful one. The John Hancock brought from the Aleutian islands 80,000 codfish. These fish are dried and average from five to six pounds each, so that the trip aggregated between 400,000 and 500,000 pounds. The Hancock also brought \$6,000 worth of furs. In the near future the Alaskan fisheries may be a great field for the surplus fishermen on the Atlantic coast, if reciprocity in fish with Canada is consummated.

Dr. Tarleton H. Bean, of the Smithsonian institution, enumerates seventy-five species of food fishes in Alaskan waters, over sixty of which he claims to be strictly adapted to the use of man, while the remainder come under the heading only as bait for catching the others. Of the sea fishes the codfish stands foremost in quantity as well as in commercial importance.

Within a short time after the purchase of Alaska by the United States, Professor George Davidson, of the United States coast survey, stated that the soundings of Behring sea and of the Arctic ocean north of Behring strait indicated the largest submarine plateau yet known. In the eastern half of Behring sea soundings of less than 50 fathoms are found over an extent of 18,000 square miles. The extent of the banks in the Gulf of Alaska, between longitude 120 degs. and 170 degs., and latitude 60 degs. and 54 degs., has not thus far been estimated, but it is probably equal to that of the banks of Behring sea. In general terms it may be stated that the codfish is found around the whole south shore of Alaska. Its distribution on banks properly begins, however, with the straits of Fuca, though it is found occasionally as far south as the Farallones. A few schooners fish in British Columbia waters, especially near the Alaska line. The fish is quite abundant in many of the channels of the Alexandria archipelago, and is found in Yakutat bay, off the southern and western shore of Kalak island in Prince William sound.

The first large bank after crossing the southern boundary of Alaska is found in Chatham street, but smaller and smaller banks lie in Peril strait, between Baranof and Chicago islands. The next bank of general importance is the Portlock bank, located by the explorer of that name, along the southeastern coast of Afognak and Kadiak islands. The soundings of this bank are from 45 to 90 fathoms. Some distance to the southeast of Kadiak, in latitude 50 degs, 13 mins. and longitude 153 degs, 29 mins., there is another bank with soundings of 22 to 25 fathoms. To the southward is found Simeonof bank, discovered in 1857. The famous Shumagin banks are located around Nagai, Popof and Ounga islands, within a short distance of the shore. Most of the shipments of codfish from Alaska to San Francisco are made from this vicinity, the banks heretofore named being worked almost exclusively for local consumption.

A very prolific codfish bank exists inside of Captain's harbor, with shallow soundings of from 10 to 20 fathoms. The westernmost codfish bank definitely located in the Aleutian chain of islands has soundings of 30 fathoms. Many such banks exist in the vicinity of the Aleutian islands, but these rich stores of food fish will probably remain undisturbed for some time to come. Even the banks enumerated here are merely skimmed as it were of their abundant produce, the fishing being done chiefly "inshore" in dories, boats and canoes, the schooners engaged in the business being employed almost exclusively as carriers of the catch.

The codfishery of Alaska may be considered as in its infancy. Since Capt. Turner, of the schooner Porpoise, sailed from San Francisco in the spring of 1856, and returned in the same year, after a brief visit to Queen Charlotte islands and the Shumagin group, with a cargo of marketable cod fish, the industry opened by this pioneer has not developed in such a degree as might have been expected from the almost unlimited supply and the favorable location of the banks.

As has been stated, no deep sea fishing, such as is carried on in the North Atlantic, exists in Alaska. In the channels of the Alexander archipelago the fishing for cod has until lately been confined altogether to the natives of the Thlinket tribes, who opposed all attempts of white men to compete with them in this particular industry. The few small sloops engaged in the business in this region depended altogether upon the industry of the natives to exert themselves in obtaining their cargoes. These fishermen use their own appliances, fishing with bark lines and wooden, iron pointed hooks, and two men in a canoe feel satisfied with a catch of thirty or forty fish, which they sell at a comparatively high rate to the captains of the sloops, and thus it happens these crafts are frequently detained for many weeks awaiting a cargo that could easily have been secured within five or six days by white men.—Globe.

The Geysers of Iceland.

The Rev. Mr. Metcalf, in his book on Iceland, gives an account of the geysers of that country, and adds an explanation of their occurrence which is worthy of notice. He pitched his tent within twenty yards of the great geyser, but as that was only bubbling and boiling, without an explosion to send up a column of water, he removed to a smaller spring called the Strokr.

"So we proceed," says he, "to this spring, which is 100 paces south of the great geyser, and, although it has no cone, but rises from the flat, is the more picturesque of the two. Forthwith we collect handfuls of turf and stones, and we are waiting a cargo that could easily have been secured within five or six days by white men.—Globe.

"Boiled alive," was my instantaneous thought. "The seething waters will descend and overwhelm me." And so they would have done had not the wind been from my side of the spout, and carried the waters in the other direction.

A Chance To Buy While Land is Cheap.

WESTERN ADDITION

To the Beautiful Town of Florence, Arizona

Situated Three Blocks West of Main Street and Four Blocks South of Court House.

THIS TRACT HAS EVERY ADVANTAGE OF LOCATION AND IS OF THE MOST EXCELLENT SOIL.

The Water Mains of the Florence Ice and Water Company will be laid along the principal streets during the coming Fall, thus rendering this Addition the most valuable suburban residence sites in the town of Florence.

The Streets and Avenues are 80 and 100 feet in width and will be put in first-class condition and ornamental shade trees planted on each side thereof.

This property is offered at prices and on such conditions as will enable everyone to secure a home, and it presents superior advantages for investment for speculative purposes.

For Terms, apply to

COURY & GUILD,
Real Estate Agents,
Florence, Pinal County, Arizona.

T. DAVIS. H. S. BRIDGE.

H. S. BRIDGE & CO.,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
103 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

(NW corner Sutter St., up Stairs.)

FINEST LINE OF GOODS ON THE COAST—A FINE FIT GUARANTEED.

SHIRTS TO ORDER A SPECIALTY.

BRANCH OFFICE AT PHENIX, ARIZONA.

ADOLPH GOLDSCHMIDT, CARL SELIGMANN,

Tucson. Los Angeles.

C. SELIGMANN & CO.

Tucson, Arizona,

Importers and Wholesale Grocers,

Fine Groceries & Canned Goods a Specialty.

SOLE AGENTS FOR—

Anthony & Kuhn's XXX St. Louis Beer,

And the Celebrated

Key West Cigars.

Orders by Mail Promptly Filled.

Notice.

It being evident to the Board that with the growth of the village of Florence, and for sanitary reasons and the public good, it is expedient that the present cemetery shall be no longer used for interment, it is hereby ordered that—

On and after the first day of December, 1887, no interments shall be made in the present cemetery of the village of Florence, and that the remains of persons now interred there may be removed by friends or relatives to the new cemetery, on or after that date, in accordance with law, and application to the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

By order of the Board.

WM. E. GUILD, Clerk.

460 Acres. Incorporated 1884.

The California Nursery Co.

Capital Stock, \$100,000.

TREES GROWN ON NEW GROUND.

Guaranteed True to Name,

and absolutely

FREE FROM INSECT PESTS.

Patronize a firm which has a local habitation and a Reputation to maintain.

For further particulars, prices and Catalogue, Call on or address

C. W. LEMON, Agent for Pinal Co.

Churches.

Assumption of the B. V. Catholic Church,

Rev. J. Monfort, pastor. Sundays and

feasts of obligation, mass, 8:30. Prayers, Benediction of the Holy Sacrament, 6 p. m.

Mr. Charles Ernde, of St. Louis, has a

mad stone found at a magnesia spring,

Florida. His theory in regard to it is

somewhat peculiar, as he believes, from

its unusual formation, that it is a petrified mushroom.

Sale of Property.

The Board of Supervisors will sell at private sale, the following described, property held by tax Deed of Delinquent taxes for 1886.

RS Arney Ranch and improvements 97 16

Southern Bell mining company, mining machinery and buildings and personal property, American Flag 361 42

Frank Maynor, house and butcher shop Main Street, Silver King 24 83

Monarch of the Sea Mining Company, Frame Dwelling and engine room and personal property, Silver King 113 52

P. Arto, 1/2 all ad. be house, north side of R. R. Track, Casa Grande 16 50

Estate of L. Brown, 1/2 house east of Williams Hotel, Silver King 19 32

Leo Goldman, 1 adobe stone and frame storehouse, north side of Mason street Pinal 46 32

Ray Copper Company, smelter and building near Riverside 177 57

Ray Copper Company, mill and buildings at Ray mine 688 00

By Order of the Board.

WM. E. GUILD, Clerk.

Assessment Work.

The undersigned are prepared to contract for doing assessment work on any number of mining claims, in a satisfactory manner and according to the requirements of the law. They own a complete mining outfit and are skilled miners.

JAMES HOF/OMB.

FRANK MARION.

Florence, October 7, 1887.

Pay Up.

The undersigned has placed all his accounts in the hands of Mr. J. F. Welles for collection with instructions to enforce payment if necessary. Those interested will please take notice and save trouble by prompt settlement.

ROBERT CADOTTE.